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ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SOVIET DEPUTY PREMIER SILAYEV

AU201805 Sofia BTA in English 1711 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Varna, August 20 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, recieved Mr Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. He gave a high assessment to the new political initiative of the Soviet Union -- the extension of the term of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapon tests, and stressed that this decision announced on August 18 this year by the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU Mr Mikhail Gorbachev is a new eloquent expression of the principled peaceful and deeply humane policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state. This is why it enjoys the full support of the Bulgarian people.

The talks expressed satisfaction over the state of bilateral economic and techno-scientific cooperation and discussed some ideas for its further promotion. Special attention was paid to the possibilities in mechanical engineering. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 20 August, in a similar report of the same meeting, adds the information: "Leonid Grekov, ambassador of the USSR to Bulgaria, was also present at the meeting, which was held in a very cordial comradely atmosphere."]

ZHIVKOV HOSTS FRENCH CP LEADER MARCHAIS

PM211002 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 19 Aug 86 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Improving the International Climate"]

[Text] BCP General Secretary Todor Zhivkov has had talks with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central committee. The talks were attended for the BCP by Central Committee Secretary Dimitur Stanishev, and for the PCF by Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

This meeting took place in a warm atmosphere which characterizes relations between the two parties. It permitted an exchange of information on the activity of each of the parties, and a broad exchange of views on the situation in the world and the conditions of the class struggle at the international level in our day.

Todor Zhivkov discussed the energetic and varied action taken in his country to implement the decisions made at the 13th BCP Congress. This congress enriched and gave practical form to the party program, taking the new domestic and international situation into consideration. He discussed the initial results obtained in this great task and the problems and difficulties to be overcome in its fulfillment.

Georges Marchais expressed the PCF's interest in the BCP's efforts aimed at ensuring that socialist society, whose results are undeniable, ever more effectively meet the people's needs and ensure their development in all spheres. [paragraph continues]

In particular he informed Todor Zhivkov about the PCF's efforts to combat the anti-people, antisocial, and undemocratic policy being implemented in France. The PCF is working relentlessly to rally all categories of wage-earners in action against this policy of social and national regression and to impose anticapitalist solutions corresponding to the needs of the people and the country. It is opening up a new political outlook to steer the country out of the crisis and make progress toward a French brand of self-managing socialist society.

Problems of peace and disarmament were the central issue discussed by Todor Zhivkov and Georges Marchais. The two leaders noted that the international situation is still causing real anxiety. This anxiety is justified given imperialism's aggression machinations and the continuation of its confrontation policy.

Faced with the threat of a nuclear conflict, the development of the arms race on land and sea, and the desire to militarize space, there is a growing demand in all countries and on all continents. Many different forces are saying: We must safeguard peace, we must negotiate, we must reduce arms, and at the same time guarantee security for each state and each people.

The constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries form a serious basis for discussing and reaching agreements on the reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons to improve the international climate. The proposals made by the Nonaligned Movement, the group of six heads of state meeting in Mexico, and the neutral countries have the same objective.

The U.S. Administration is responding negatively to all of these initiatives and is stepping up the arms race. In this situation it is more essential than ever that all social, political, trade union, and religious forces committed to peace, and all forces in Europe and throughout the world that want the huge resources expended on war to be used for social progress and development to unite in action to make this demand prevail.

The BCP and PCF intend to make their full contribution to this. Todor Zhivkov and Georges Marchais reasserted their parties' solidarity with all peoples combating imperialism, fascism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism. They expressed the wish for the development of French-Bulgarin exchanges in all fields. The conditions for this are provided by the historical traditions of friendship between the French and Bulgarian peoples and by their wide range of capabilities. They reasserted the BCP's and PCF's determination to continue developing their friendly relations and fruitful cooperation in the class spirit and the spirit of internationalist solidarity appropriate to our age and to the challenges of our time.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES SCIENTISTS, ENCOURAGES GROWTH

AU210821 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Varna, 18 August (BTA) -- On 18 August at the "Frederic Joliot-Curie" International House of Scientists Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, met with the leadership of the Union of Scientific Workers in Bulgaria. Academician Kiril Bratanov, chairman of the union, presented information on the union's activity and future plans in the spirit of the decisions of the BCP Central Committee February plenum and the 13th BCP Congress.

Cordially greeted, the leader of the party and state stressed in his speech that our movement forward is connected with implementing a new qualitative growth in all areas of society -- economic, social, and intellectual alike. He outlined the new tasks facing the persons working at the front of science and technological progress in our country, and the increased role of scientists in this growth. Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated that along with its success, science still owes much to our society. Creating and introducing new technological solutions requires an upsurge in scientific development. The role of the Union of Scientific Workers and its clubs and associations increases in this process.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Stoyan Markov and Stoyan Mikhaylov and by Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

LUKANOV, GUINEA MINISTER MEET, DISCUSS NEW RELATIONS

AU201829 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Edouard Benjamin, minister for plan and international cooperation of the Republic of Guinea. In the conversation, the desire of both countries to activate relations in all fields was voiced, especially in economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

Present at the meeting was Mamadou Toure Diallo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Guinea to Bulgaria.

TURKISH FISHERMEN TREATED 'WITH KINDNESS'

AU201205 Sofia BTA in English 1106 GMT 20 Aug 86

["Kindness: Response to the Infringement" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 20 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian authorities answered with kindness as a measure against the violation of the sea-frontage of Bulgaria, says before a journalist from OTECHESTVEN FRONT one of the captains of the two Turkish fishing vessels "Emeim" and "Geliorium", which have fished illicitly in Bulgarian territorial waters.

In his dispatch for his meeting with the two captains, just before their departure from this country, Mr Vladimir Rupov, special correspondent of the paper, points out that the decision of the competent authorities not to bring to trial the infringers but only to fine them with two thousand leva, is a very benevolent act. The reason, says the journalist, is more than clear -- not to deprive the Turkish fishermen from the possibility to practise their job, not to create additional difficulties to their families, in spite of the guilt of the Turkish fishermen, which has been established by the investigating authorities.

Mr Vladimir Rupov explained that according to the penal code of Bulgaria, two crimes have been committed by the fishermen: passing through the border without permission and industrial fishing without permission. For the first type of offence the law envisages minimum five years in prison, a five up to 3,000 leva and confiscating of the whole or part of the property, for the second type of offence -- up to three years in prison, and the other responsibilities remaining -- confiscation of the fish and of the property.

That is why the two captains are glad. They know very well (already) what Bulgaria's laws provide and they thank to the Bulgarian authorities for the good attitude toward them, reads the despatch.

Because they acted in this way, we remain grateful, says one of the captains, Mr Demergilu. If they had deprived me of my vessel I would have been finised. Anyway, I have enough debts... I would not be able to support my family, he explains.

If they had decided to impose a greater punishment on us, I don't know what we should have done, adds the other captain, Mr Kalignongu.

Both of them think that they have been treated well in Bulgaria. We got human attitude and kindness here, say the two captains. We were fed well. These days we received fuel and engine oil, so that we could reach Igneada (their native place). Our crew has not been taken into custody. The investigating magistrate came to us, we shook hands, then he asked his questions. He was interested whether we had any food and cigarettes, says the two captains.

TURKISH 'GENOCIDE' FANS KURDISH RESISTANCE

AU201740 Sofia BTA in English 1545 GMT 20 Aug 86

["Athens: Press Conference by Activist of the Kurdish Resistance" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Athens, August 20 (BTA corr.) -- Today, Mr Mehmet Silopi, representative of the Front for the National Liberation of the Kurds, gave a press conference in Athens for Greek and foreign journalists in connection with the second anniversary of the beginning of the mass armed resistance of the Kurds against the repressions of the Turkish authorities.

Mr Mehmet Silopi pointed out that the genocide over the Kurdish population in Turkey is continuing and defined the policy pursued by the Turkish authorities towards and Kurds as an example of barbarity. He said that in the last ten months there been passed 173 death sentences on members of the Front and the tortures continue to be an everyday practice of the Turkish authorities. More than 100 thousand Kurds have been forcefully moved from their native places in the last two years.

The representatives of the Kurdish resistance said that the armed struggle of the Kurds is growing wider. He pointed out that the Turkish army and security forces are striving to counter the struggle of the Kurdish patriots with "special warfare" methods, similar to those applied by the U.S. in Vietnam. Mr Mehment Silopi informed the journalists that thousands of peaceful people, including many women and children, have died during the recent air raids of Kurdish villages carried out by Turkish aircraft.

The Turkish authorities are striving to divert the attention of the world public from the genocide over the Kurds by raising non-existent problems, Mehment Silopi stressed.

He said that with its propaganda fabrications about the "suppression of Moslem minorities" in other countries Ankara is striving to fan up Panturkish nationalism and chauvinism.

Answering a question concerning the thrustworthiness of the assertions about the "democratization" of Turkey Mr Mehmet Silopi said that one cannot speak of democratic rights and freedoms there.

HUSAK RECEIVES MONGOLIA'S BATMONH 20 AUG

LD201918 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, met at Prague Castle today with Jambyn Batmonh, secretary general of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, [MPRP] and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, who is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the party Central Committee.

During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding, the two leading representatives informed one another about the realization of the conclusions of their most recent party congresses, current tasks of social and economic development and the building of socialism in their countries. They stated with satisfaction that relations between the parties and countries are developing successfully in all spheres of social life. They stressed in particular the significance of further deepening of traditional comradely cooperation between the CPCZ and the MPRP based on the firm foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The two representatives also discussed the progress of fulfillment of the long-term economic and scientific and technical cooperation program between Czechoslovakia and Mongolia up to the year 2000. They emphasized that this program forms the basis for the further dynamic development of the two countries' mutual cooperation, and that it represents a significant social contribution to the fulfillment of the complex program of scientific and technical progress of CEMA member states.

When exchanging views on current questions of the international situation, Comrades Gustav Husak and Jambyn Batmonh stressed the vital need for intensified effort in the struggle for the preservation of peace and against the policy of confrontation and the arms race, which is the result of the aggressive course of imperialist circles, particularly the United States. They expressed decisive support for the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. They fully supported the extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions to 1 Jaunuary next year, which is fresh proof of the Soviet Union's principled nature and sincerity in its approach to the problem of an end to the arms race and disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament. They underscored that it shows the Soviet Union's great responsibility for the fate of human civilization.

The two representatives also agreed on the importance of further activation of the process of European cooperation, and they evaluated the present situation in Asia and the Pacific. They expressed full support for the latest peace proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok. They also stressed the importance of the peace initiatives of Mongolia, the DPRK, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia concerning this area.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Jambyn Batmonh expressed the conviction that their talks will contribute to a further deepening of fraternal friendship and all round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Mongolia and for the strengthening of the unity and alliance of the countries of the socialist community.

HOFFMANN MEETS SPANISH COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

LD202014 Prague CTK in English 1143 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 20 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia Communist Party Presidium Member Karel Hoffmann and visiting member of the Spanish Communist Party Executive Committee Marcelino Camacho had talks here today on the communist movement in Spain and the role of communists in efforts to stop world armament and preserve peace.

BERLIN WALL'S 'CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE' PRAISED

AU201959 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 13 Aug 86 p 2

[Milan Holan article: "Wall Against Provocations"]

[Text] Today it is 25 years since the GDR -- with a decisive action, the construction of the Berlin Wall -- in the course of a single day determined the normal status of border relations between the western and eastern parts of Berlin. This was an inevitable step. West Berlin, namely, was for imperialism -- since the GDR's origin in 1949 -- an important front line within the first German socialist state aimed not only against the GDR, but against the entire socialist camp as well. Precisely through here spies and subversive elements could infiltrate the GDR and then the other socialist countries, through here military and economic secrets could get out to the West, through here outstanding experts could be tempted. Moreover, West Berlin had become the source of general military danger, an important point in the plans for an invasion [vpad] of te GDR. The open border between the two parts of Berlin was also causing serious economic problems to the GDR, with the total losses caused by that state of affairs having exceeded 100 billion marks -- even by the most conservative calculations. The situaion here became aggravated in 1961, when the misuse of West Berlin reached a new record. However, the cold war crusade via West Berlin was not permitted to grow into a "hot war," but was completely stopped. Thus the construction of the Berlin Wall has become not only the prerequisite for ensuring the building of socialist society in the GDR, but, at the same time, became a serious fiasco for the asserters of the cold war within the framework of our entire continent. This had the positive effect of introducing the new policy of detente and of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, as well as of normalizing the situation around West Berlin by the signing of the quadripartite treaty on that city. Ensuring this part of the GDR border even now elicits systematic attacks by those who would like to return Europe and the world to the period of cold war. This is why they organize new provocations, including bomb attacks and disturbances by groups of provocatuers on the border of the GDR and West Berlin. However, the GDR's security is reliably ensured and also the majority of West Berlin citizens realizes the contribution of the Berlin Wall to peace and tranquility in Europe.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS VIEWED BY CC SECRETARY JAKES

AU190611 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Aug 86 pp 3, 4

[Article by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPC Central Committee, in the "Strategic Line -- Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development" series: "Implementation of Scientific-Technical Progress and Practical Application of its Results"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY AND SOCIETY AT LARGE HAVE ENTERED AN EXTRAORDINARILY IMPORTANT STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. IT IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL, IN THE INTEREST OF FURTHER RAISING PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARDS, TO SPEED UP SOCIETY'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TO INCREASE MARKEDLY THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND EFFICIENCY. WE ALL REALIZE THAT THIS GOAL CANNOT BE ACHIEVED BY MEANS OF PREVIOUS, PREDOMINANTLY EXTENSIVE APPROACHES. WHAT MATTERS IS NOT JUST FURTHER ECONOMIC GROWTH BUT ECONOMIC GROWTH OF A NEW QUALITY, WHICH WE CHARACTERIZE AS ALL-ROUND INTENSIFICATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

This borne out by the tasks that we laid down for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. WE ANTICIPATE A 3.5 PERCENT GROWTH RATE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, WITH AT LEAST 92 PERCENT OF THE INCREMENT COVERED BY LABOR PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH. In practical terms this means that we will have to make do with roughly the same level of material and energy resources that is available to us today and consistently aim at comprehensively reducing production input, raising the efficiency of capital assets, last but not least, systematically increasing the technical and economic parameters of new products. This is the only way of ensuring the national economy's further development, resolving urgent ecological problems, doubling -- compared with the Seventh 5-Year Plan -- the growth rate of private consumption, increasing public consumption more than 20 percent, and maintaining the country's defense at the necessary level.

These tasks were determined on the basis of a thorough analysis of our potentials taking into consideration the new stage of socialist economic integration. The fulfillment and overfulfillment of these tasks in the desirable directions is fully within the power of our economy.

However, we cannot afford to put off the fulfillment of these tasks or to mark time and indulge in empty talk about their exacting nature without taking energetic action. This action must be manifested in the fulfillment of the plan for this year in all its indicators. This is an absolutely essential prerequisite for the success of the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan.

An analysis of the fulfillment of the state plan in the first half of the year reveals that we are successful in coping with volumes, in fulfilling the quantitative indicators of the state plan. Industrial production is growing faster than provided for by the plan, agriculture is coming to terms with its production tasks, and the planned investment volume was exceeded.

As far as the rate of the economy's intensification is concerned, which is characterized by data on plan fulfillment in adjusted value added, wage costs, profits, the state and turnover of inventories, material and energy intensiveness of production, the quality of products, and the fulfillment of economic contracts -- that is, by qualitative indicators of the plan -- THERE IS NO REASON TO BE SATISFIED. Even though the fulfillment of qualitative indicators is better than in the past, the level is only about half that required by the plan. To rely on making up for this delay in the years to come would be irresponsible and politically harmful. Everyone must realize this, particularly managerial personnel.

Quality and Efficiency -- the Most Urgent Tasks of the Present

The achievement of a turnabout in the qualitative aspects of the reproduction process, of a rise in the efficiency of labor in production as well as nonproduction organizations and of an improvement in the quality of products, is the most urgent task of the present and of the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan. The primary prerequisite of our success in this endeavor is a speedier acquisition and more effective and comprehensive practical application of the latest scientific and technological knowledge. It is precisely the failure to fulfill this task that is one of the fundamental causes of the delay in the process of intensification and of the nonfulfillment of the qualitative indicators of the plan in 1986. As was stressed by Comrade Gustav Husak in the Political Report of the CPCZ Central Committee to the 17th party congress, "THE ALL-ROUND INTENSIFICATION OF OUR ECONOMY DEPENDS ON A SUBSTANTIAL ACCELERATION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND A CONSISTENT INTRODUCTION OF ITS RESULTS INTO PRACTICE.... THE ORDER OF THE DAY IS TO RADICALLY INCREASE THE ABILITY TO DEVELOP SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, IMPLEMENT THEIR RESULTS, AND APPLY TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS THAT YIELD A SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL EFFECT AND A HIGH TECHNOLOGICAL STANDARD AND QUALITY OF PRODUCTION RAPIDLY AND ON THE BROADEST POSSIBLE BASIS."

A modern, intensively developing economy is unthinkable without its close integration with science and technology. That is why our party emphasizes the task of speeding up the practical application of the results of science and technology and of making scientific-technical development the backbone of national economic planning. This is not an end in itself. The purposes of this task are to make production cheaper and more efficient, to make better use of materials and fuel-energy resources, including secondary materials, to raise labor productivity, and to create a higher national income. In the final analysis, the introduction of the findings of science and technology into production is also of great social importance. It makes it possible to improve significantly the working and living environment and working conditions, to limit laborious and monotonous jobs, to gradually abolish differences between physical work and mental work, and, by reducing the number of working hours, to establish conditions for expanding leisure time and its meaningful utilization. A broad supply of top-quality products of high utility value will also make it possible to better meet the citizens' logically growing needs.

The state and prospects of accelerated application of the results of science and technology in practice were discussed in principle at the Eighth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1983. In addition to short-term tasks, the session also formulated tasks of a long-term, strategic nature that concern the creation and implementation of a uniform state scientific-technical policy, the basic directions of developing science and technology, the intensification of scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries, and measures aimed at ensuring the more effective work of the research and development base and its integration with specific economic and social needs, that also concern the development of working people's initiative in implementing the tasks of scientific-technical development.

On the basis of an analysis of experiences gained in the last 3 years, THE 17TH PARTY CONGRESS STRESSED THE VALIDITY OF THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE NEED FOR THEIR CONSISTENT IMPLEMENTATION, AND MAPPED OUT FURTHER TASKS WITH REGARD TO SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Making Use of the Advantages of Socialist Economic Integration

The drafting and adoption of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries through the Year 2000, the implementation of which establishes new possibilities for us and conditions for speeding up the entire process of creating and applying in practice the results of science and technology, marked a new impetus.

This document is an important contribution to the socialist internationalization of science. Its implementation signifies the attainment of top-level results in crucial spheres of science and technology, a qualitatively higher level of specialization and cooperation among socialist states in science, research, and production, and acceleration of the process of intensification. For example, the implementation of the "Comprehensive Program" will make it possible to at least double the productivity of social labor in the CEMA countries by the year 2000 and to significantly reduce energy and raw material consumption per unit of national income. The positions of socialism will be significantly enhanced and its technical and economic invulnerability reinforced.

That is why our party views ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE FULFILLMENT OF THE "COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM" AS A KEY AND INTEGRAL PART OF ENSURING OUR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TARGETS IN THE NEXT 15 YEARS. Scientific and research organizations and enterprises that will take part in the implementation of the "Comprehensive Program" can count on all-round support, but also on our insistence that the tasks be fulfilled in good quality, the required parameters, and within set deadlines. Their work will be under consistent and strict scrutiny. The attainment of the targets of the "Comprehensive Program" is vitally important, not only for our country but for the entire socialist community. That is why Czechoslovakia must unconditionally and completely fulfill the obligations it has accepted.

To Implement Consistently the Conclusions of the Eighth Session

In implementing the conclusions of the eighth session, we took steps to draw up long-term development forecasts based on realistic possibilities of utilizing the results of science and technology in practice. Our scientific-technical policy has been itemized in the "Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR in 1986-90 and Prospects UP to the Year 2000" which were approved by the 17th congress.

In the course of the 3 years that have passed since the Eighth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee, we have adopted guidelines accentuating the target-programmatic approach in planning and deepening links between the plan of technical development and the other segments of the national economic plan and have drawn up programmatic documents concerning the development of the metallurgy-engineering complex, the computerization of the national economy, biotechnology, agriculture and other branches ensuring food for the population, and the creation and protection of the environment and a rational utilization of natural resources. Other measures taken in these 3 years concerned improving the quality of the flow of information for research and development work and streamlining the system of financing technical development.

On the basis of experiences acquired thus far, in the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan we envisage the verification, on an experiemental basis, of an independent fund for financing the entire investment process, that is, both research and development work and the practical application of its results. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan we will continue to take steps affecting the system. [kroky systemoveho characteru]. [Paragraph continues]

Barriers of a planning, economic, and material nature that stand in the way of a speedy application of the results of science and technology in production will be removed, including a reducation in excessive administration. However, the main thing will now be that production practice should make proper use of all the new possibilities, the creation of which it incidentally itself demanded. I am thinking, for example, of the reinforcement of the preproduction stages in terms of cadres and equipment, the building of prototype and rationalization workshops, price incentives to stimulate product quality, or greater material incentives for the makers of new technology.

For example, the conditions for a desirable differentiation of wages and incentives significantly stimulating above-average work exist even today, but they are scarcely used. The same applies to special awards. One of the "arguments" still being used is that a designer, for example, with a personal salary [independent of the tariff rate] would not hold his own in the collective of his fellow workers. This is just a search for excuses, an instance of unwholesome loyalty towards one's colleagues, of lack of will to fight for the right cause, and overcautious fixation on egalitarianism in the wage policy. Under socialism the principle that must apply even to this sphere is that of TO EACH ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF HIS WORK. Nothing, except our lack of resolve, stands in the way of justly rewarding all creative workers who deserve this, owing to their extraordinary work results. One possibility would be, for example, to reduce the staff by those who do not achieve the necessary performance and to use the wage resources thus saved to raise the pay of those who take over their duties. These possibilities are rarely used, however. Neither can we become reconciled to the use, as is sometimes the case, of designers in workshops where they help to make up for production shortfalls, instead of engaging in creative work.

The main cause of the insufficiently rapid and flexible application of the results of science and technology in practice is that scientific-technical development has not yet everywhere become a permanent and integral part of managerial work and is predominantly a domain of the divisions that are charged with it. Even party organizations often passively watch this state of affairs, because they devote themselves to the application of science and technology in production and, hence, to the work of development and design subdivisions only intermittently and marginally. Greater attention must also be paid to expanding the party's membership base in those subdivisions; the fulfillment of the tasks of scientific-technical development must be under the party's constant supervision. This is a highly urgent task.

Consistent Concentration of Resources

In close linkage with the "Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000" and the "Long-Term Program of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation With the Soviet Union Up to the Year 2000," a total of 14 state target programs and 17 scientific-technical programs have been conceived for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The provisions for these programs in terms of investments, materials, and capacities are spelled out in the state plan. At the same time it is essential, however, that the energies and resources of our scientific-research base be consistently concentrated on the solution of the main, crucial tasks of scientific and technical development. SOME 190,000 PEOPLE CURRENTLY WORK IN THIS SECTOR IN OUR COUNTRY, A NUMBER THAT SHOULD INCREASE BY AN ADDITIONAL 11,500 IN THE COURSE OF THE EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN.

If the planned increase in the potential of science and research is to yield any marked benefit to the national economy, we must avoid a recurrence of the past practice when the manpower increment dissipated without having any purposeful impact on the structure of this potential. [Paragraph continue]

The situation today is such that we need to distinctly reinforce research in some disciplines and even to conceptually found some fields of research. ALMOST 4 PERCENT OF USED NATIONAL INCOME WILL BE SET ASIDE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. These are formidable resources, and we cannot afford to have them watered down into a copious amount of partial, secondary, and sometimes even wholly unpromising tasks.

We must frankly admit that personal and group interests in science and technology as manifested in the orientation of the activity of institutes and individual workplaces are not always in keeping with national interests. THAT IS WHY, IN THE SPIRIT OF THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS, WE WILL REVIEW THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE WORK OF OUR SCIENTIFIC-RESEARCH BASE AND CARRY OUT NECESSARY CADRE AND ORGANIZATIONAL MEASURES IN THE INTEREST OF CONCENTRATING IT ON THE MAIN TASKS. In connection with this, we will consider the justification for the existence of some workplaces that have long failed to achieve the requisite results.

All of this does not just concern centrally run scientific and research institutions, but also enterprises and economic production units that supervise the great majority of our scientific-research base and, above all, the design, planning, and technological subdivisions that are in charge of the enterprise plans of technical development. Thus far, ministerial managerial agencies and economic production units have not been steering this activity with sufficient exactingness. This was revealed by a recent check carried out by the CPCZ Control and Auditing Commission in enterprises run by the Ministry of Electrotechnical Industry. It came across cases of apparatuses and equipment being developed, the specifications of which lag 5, 10, and even 17 years behind products manufactured by leading foreign firms today! This is inadmissible! THE BASIC GOAL OF THE PLANS OF TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT OF ENTERPRISES AND ECONOMIC PRODUCTION UNITS MUST BE TO ACHIEVE SPECIFICATIONS THAT ARE HIGHER OR AT LEAST COMPARABLE WITH TOP WORLD STANDARDS. Researching that which was developed abroad long ago or preparing for the production of products that will lag behind even the average world standard amounts to an irresponsible squandering of financial resources and people's qualifications and enthusiasm.

So far we have been making very little use of the possibility of purchasing licenses. In a number of cases licenses represent an efficient and economically advantageous solution. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES MUST ACTIVATE LICENSE POLICY AND MAKE IT MORE FLEXIBLE, WITH REGARD TO BOTH PASSIVE LICENSES AND THE OFFER AND SALE OF ACTIVE LICENSES. Production sharing with foreign enterprises also provides considerable possibilities.

Retooling the Production Base

Capital investment, modernization, and reconstruction are important means of applying the results of science and technology in practice. In the upcoming 15 years we will be facing the task of retooling our production base, carrying out important structural changes, and speeding up the modernization of basic and forward-looking [perspektivni] branches of the national economy. To be able to take this path we must substantially increase the volume of the production of advanced machinery and equipment of world standards. This production must not only ensure the modernization of our national economy, but also exports, which in turn -- within the framework of cooperation and specialization -- will permit importing what we do not produce ourselves.

At the same time we deal with a faster development of progressive technologies in our own engineering production, which plays a key role in the modernization of the national economy. However, these technologies must be truly progressive and not faithful or slightly modified copies of previous processes, something to which we continue to witness fairly often. This is the only way of establishing a firm foundation for embarking upon a broad-scale automation of production in all branches of the national economy.

An exceedingly important role in introducing new machinery, equipment, and entire technological processes into production is played by the time factor. In the present period of a truly breathtaking development of science and technology, all technological solutions are quickly perfected and shortly replaced by new, even more sophisticated methods. Aside from meeting demands on the quality and progressiveness of technology, applied research must therefore also be sufficiently quick and flexible. The fact that we are still not succeeding in ensuring that the solution of a research task should not take more than 2 to 3 years to complete causes us considerable economic losses.

As far as the import of new technology is concerned, we foresee a significant increase in the resources allocated for this purpose compared with the preceding 5-year plan. Suitable conditions have been created for enterprises and economic production units to make a more active use of returnable foreign currency credits for this purpose. However, the principle that must apply to all machinery equipment -- and naturally to the latest machinery in particular -- is the principle of its greatest possible utilization. We must strive for a significant increase in the shift-work rate, especially in the engineering branches, although the demand applies to the national economy as a whole. That is why measures are under preparation to support shift work.

The amount spent on modernization and reconstruction in the forthcoming 5-year period will be Kcs117 billion higher than in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, whereas the volume of investments in new construction will be Kcs30 billion lower. HOWEVER, MODERNIZATION MUST SERVE ITS PURPOSE AT ALL COSTS -- IT MUST INTRODUCE PROGRESSIVE MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT. Replacing old machinery by new machinery with the same parameters amounts to a waste of resources. At the same time, general overhauls must be accompanied to a far greater degree by modernization of machinery and technology. There are far too many obsolete and scarcely efficient machinery capital assets in our production organizations that have disproportionately high maintenance and repair costs. That is why the Eighth 5-Year Plan foresees a far more rapid rate of scrapping and liquidating them than has been the case until now.

HOWEVER, EVEN THE MOST ADVANCED AND HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE MACHINERY AND ENTIRE PRODUCTION LINES WILL NOT YIELD THE REQUIRED EFFECT IF THEY ARE NOT USED IMMEDIATELY AND TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE EXTENT. Surveys have revealed that the most up-to-date fully automated machinery and equipment, for example, operate only 1.8 shifts.

For capital investment to discharge its function in the process of accelerating scientific-technical progress, it will also be necessary to change the process of planning and designing building projects and to improve the work of design institutes and designers as well as the management of capital investment. The underlying cause of a number of shortcomings lies precisely in the amateurish preparation of projects. It is as though the work of designers and designs as such were something standing apart from the entire process of managing scientific-technical development, although they represent the link between research and application. That is why the system of management of the entire sphere of capital investment must become an organic part of the broader process of management and implementation of scientific-technical progress. We must subordinate to this goal decision-making processes and also organizational relations, should this prove to be necessary. A far greater role must be played by experts' appraisals of projects. The main responsibility for this lies with the State, Czech and Slovak Commissions for Research and Development and Investment Planning. It is also essential to annually reexamine proposed investments from the viewpoint of their technical standard and efficiency.

We must resolutely COME TO TERMS WITH THE NONOBSERVANCE OF DEADLINES NOR PUTTING CAPACITIES INTO OPERATION AND AT A NUMBER OF PROJECTS WITH THE FAILURE TO ACHIEVE THE PROJECTED PARAMETERS, WHICH UPSETS SUPPLIER-USER RELATIONS AND ACCOUNTS FOR PRODUCTION LOSSES OF BILLIONS OF KORUNAS. FOR THIS TO HAPPEN, CENTRAL MANAGEMENT AGENCIES MUST DRAW APPROPRIATE REMEDIAL CONCLUSIONS FROM DETECTED SHORTCOMINGS AND MAKE SURE THAT THESE ARE CONSISTENTLY FULFILLED.

These facts once again confirm the essential need to pay constant attention to improving the work of the economic and state apparatus and to enhance the responsibility of every senior official for a speedy improvement of the situation. Party work in these agencies must also be oriented in that direction.

Well-Considered, Conceptual Work

The crucial role in modernizing production, as well as in reducing its material- and energy-intensiveness, is played by essential structural changes, by the introduction of new technologies, by comprehensive automation and robotization. However, the creative initiative if innovators, improvers, and inventors will continue to play its irreplaceable role. In the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, they contributed Kcs55 billion to the economy and in the Eighth 5-Year Plan we count on their contribution of Kcs70 billion. Small-scale rationalization, improvements of current production technology, and the complementation of production lines with automated handling equipment and robots also make it possible to streamline production and raise the quality and technical parameters of production at little cost -- by enlisting the participation of maintenance staff -- and within a relatively short period of time.

That is why it is essential to SET UP PROTOTYPE AND RATIONALIZATION WORKSHOPS MORE ENERGETICALLY, which make it possible to speed up the introduction of new technical solutions into production, contribute to a more rapid application of improvement proposals and inventions, and which can also be used to produce necessary prototype machines and equipment and to speed up computerization. The planning of rationalization projects must be linked more closely with the orientation of thematic tasks and the development of the working people's initiative. A WELL-TRIED METHOD IS, ABOVE ALL, THE SETTING UP OF COMPREHENSIVE RATIONALIZATION TEAMS. It is the duty of party organizations to render all-round support to such activity.

It is important, in the interest of speeding up scientific-technical progress, for every enterprise to work out and responsibly implement its intensification program, which should contain the plan of production range innovation, planned improvements of technological processes, and plans concerning the application of the results of science and technology in production. The principles of the PRAGUE APPEAL, which has met with favorable response in hundreds of enterprises and plants, are in keeping with these requirements. These issues, too, must not be disregarded in party work. CPCZ primary organization must not tolerate the fact that there continue to be enterprises that either have no intensification programs at all or, what amounts to the same thing, have worked them out only pro forma.

We ascribe great importance to the utilization of computer technology and computer-aided design in design and planning work because it substantially enhances the productivity and quality of the work of engineers, calculators, technologists, and designers. The production and deliveries of this technology must be speeded up. However, even before putting this technology into operation, for its efficient utilization it is necessary to professionally train the staff of the preproduction stages.

One of the grave problems immediately connected with the application of the results of science and technology is that of raising the quality and technical standard of products. Shortcomings in this field -- regardless of whether they concern products for capital investment, for the domestic market, or for export -- have not only economic but also negative political repercussions. That is why we are preparing measures that would provide economic incentives for high-quality production and disincentives for substandard quality. The gist of these measures consists of THE APPLICATION OF THREE QUALITY GRADES, WITH QUALITY GOODS MARKUP FOR THE HIGHEST "Q" RATING AND A PENALTY PRICE REDUCTION, ALONGSIDE OTHER MEASURES, FOR PRODUCTS RATED AS SECOND QUALITY.

At the same time it is necessary to improve and, above all, raise demands placed on the work of testing laboratories, to improve the information system so as to permit comparisons of our products with top foreign products, and to adopt other measures, including the introduction in designated enterprises of state quality inspectorates that would be independent of the producer and the supervising ministry. The quest for innovation and the higher quality of products must be at the center of attention of party organizations and the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, in the spirit of the INITIATIVE OF THE CENTRAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL. The same goal must be pursued by socialist competition and a desirable development of the "FOR THE GOOD REPUTATION OF THE FACTORY NAME" drive.

All-Round Support for Honest Endeavor

The analysis of the state and prospects of the development of science and technology and accelerated application of their results -- as carried out at the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee and deepened at the subsequent sessions of the Central Committee and at the party's 17th congress -- has lost none of its relevance. Quite a few things have already been done and everyone who contributed to it deserves recognition. However, a substantially greater portion of work is ahead of us. The key to achieving all our resolutions lies in people, in their approch to work, their understanding of the importance of the present stage of building socialism, and in the purposeful development of their talents and knowledge and their conscious employment for the benefit of society. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev spoke pointedly about these issues during his meeting with the workforce of the Volga Automobile Works at Togliatti:

"...IN THE FIRST PLACE, IT IS NECESSARY TO START WITH A CHANGE IN THE MODE OF THINKING AND PSYCHOLOGY, IN THE ORGANIZATION, STYLE, AND METHODS OF WORK. I SAY CANDIDLY THAT IF WE DO NOT CHANGE OURSELVES... WE WILL CHANGE NEITHER THE ECONOMY NOR OUR SOCIAL LIFE SO THAT THEY CORRESPOND TO THE SPIRIT OF THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE CONGRESS. HOWEVER, IN THIS CASE WE WILL ALSO BE UNABLE TO COPE WITH THE SET TASKS, WHICH ARE UNPRECEDENTED IN SCOPE AND NOVELTY."

The existing system of managing and planning the development of science and technology must be applied in practice more consistently. However, at the same time it is necessary to assess experiences gathered thus far and to perfect this system, including the utilization of cost-accounting [khozraschet] principles. This presupposes the SETTING UP OF A NORM BASE THAT WOULD ALLOW THE APPLICATION OF DEMANDING AND COMPARABLE CRITERIA. This work is being carried out as an integral part of the work on improving the system of planned management of the national economy, as enjoined by the 17th CPCZ Congress. But no system, no matter how perfect, will resolve problems if we fail to raise the quality of direct managerial activity and to make use of the creative initiative of the working people.

We have no shortage of dedicated, fervent people who think about their work and with determination look for ways of improving it.

This is also borne out by the discussion on the pages of RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA on the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th party congress, published under the slogan "PROGRESS REQUIRES COURAGE," a discussion that was triggered by an article by Academician Bohumil Kvasil, the late chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Indeed, these people must receive FULL SUPPORT, THEIR RESULTS MUST BE APPRECIATED IN EVERY WAY AND POPULARIZED, AND THE EXPERIENCES ACQUIRED BY THEM MUST BE USED QUICKLY AND ON THE BROADEST POSSIBLE SCALE.

Cadres, as the makers of new technology and organizers of production and of the application of new technology, are of great importance in ensuring scientific-technical development. We must see to their professional and political preparedness to make them capable of approaching the solution of problems in a novel fashion. Attention must focus on an uninterrupted updating of knowledge, especially by means of postgraduate studies. We must make sure that they are informed about the direction of the development of science and technology in the world and gradually proceed to their regular assessment [atestace]. In the same way, attention must also be devoted to the re-qualification of working people in accordance with the requirements of applying new technology and technological processes and with structural changes in production.

The desirable development and application of scientific-technical progress cannot be achieved without the active participation of young people who have an affinity for science and technology and who are professionally well-prepared. In the Socialist Youth Union, at schools, in industrial plants and agricultural enterprises, and in youth clubs, greater scope must be created for the scientific-technical activity of young people. Support must be given to the "Zenit" and "Youth Account" drives.

The Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society with its more than 600,000 members from the ranks of scientists, technicians, improvers, and outstanding workers represents a tremendous force. It takes a significant part in raising the standards of knowledge in fields such as electronics and computer technology and its members participate more and more actively in the utilization of the results of the development of science and technology in production. Party organizations and ranking personnel must give greater support to this activity and help to focus it on the most important tasks. Individual branches and members of the Scientific-Technical Society can also do a great deal to overcome sectoral and enterprise barriers and disseminate the best results and experiences and make them join the practice of other organizations.

Great untapped possibilities also exist in increasing the participation of universities and colleges in basic and applied research and in applying their results. Of great significance are direct ties between universities and production, their contract-based paid participation in the solution of tasks. Such ties must be developed and promoted. However, at the same time it is essential that, in view of the growing demands on the work of the research and development base, the institutions of higher learning raise the standard of training of young specialists.

The discussion in RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA confirms that we are well aware of our shortcomings and their casues and that we even know how to do away with them. However, in practical activity we more or less trail behind the requirements of the times. It is essential that WORDS BE FOLLOWED BY DEEDS, THAT ACCURATELY AND EXPERTLY FORMULATED TARGETS AND REQUIREMENTS BE FOLLOWED BY A STRUGGLE FOR THEIR ASSERTION IN PRACTICAL LIFE. [paragraph continues]

This cannot be accomplished without enhancing work and technological discipline and a high level of organization and order at the places of work.

We must relentlessly point our finger at, and name, those who conveniently hang out in a sheltered little corner and let themselves be carried along and attempt to hide their inability or dislike for action behind empty talk. A more active role than has been the case until now must be played in this repsect by party organizations in every enterprise and plant and, together with them, also by the trade union and youth organizations.

What is involved is a struggle against inertia and mediocrity, a struggle for the accelerated application of the results of science and technology in production, for the encouragement of people's work initiative and its orientation at the fulfillment of tasks. This is particularly topical now when enterprises and organizations are getting ready to discuss the tasks of the 1987 plan and of the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan. We want to enlist and motivate the work collectives and cannot therefore tolerate it when those who want to do away with problems consistently, who want to eliminate mistakes and shortcomings, run up against lack of comprehension, bureaucratic indifference, or are even persecuted.

It is in the interest of all upright people that we should VIGOROUSLY ACT AGAINST VIOLATIONS OF NATIONAL INTERESTS, AGAINST THOSE WHO BY SLOPPY AND IRRESPONSIBLE WORK LIVE AT THE EXPENSE OF THE WORKING PEOPLE, AGAINST BRIBERY, UNEARNED INCOMES, THEFT OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY, AGAINST VIOLATIONS OF SOCIALIST ETHICS AND LEGALITY.

The fulfillment of a task of such exactingness as the strategic line of accelerating our social and economic development cannot be accomplished without reinforcing the socialist system as a whole, without deepening all aspects of socialist democracy as an instrument of unifying interests, without enhancing people's participation in management and administration, and without mobilizing work collectives.

The prerequisite of success is a rise in the quality of party work at all levels of the organizational structure of the party, an improvement of its methods and style, a higher quality of the party's internal life, a more effective ideological influence, and a reinforcement of the leading role of the party in society. These are essential conditions for the fulfillment of the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the best method of developing the revolutionary tradition of the party's 65 years of struggles for the happiness of our people, for socialism and peace.

STOPH, NEW GSFB COMMANDER EXCHANGE VIEWS

LD201801 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Aug (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany [GSFB], on Wednesday. During the meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordial friendship,, Willi Stoph congratulated Army Gen Belikov on his appointment to his new function. Stoph wished Belikov much success in his responsible activity in the interests of safeguarding peace and for the protection of the achievements of the socialist community of states.

The discussion partners conducted an exchange of views on topical international matters. Willi Stoph paid tribute to the new Soviet peace initiative proclaimed by Mikhail Gorbachev -- to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 1 January 1987 -- and expressed the hope for a positive response from the United States to the numerous constructive proposals of the Soviet Union. In view of the continued existence of the danger of war, which emanates from imperialism and NATO, the GDR will also do justice in the future to its responsibility as a member of the Warsaw Treaty and will contribute to the further deepening of the fraternal cooperation with the USSR.

Army General Belikov expressed gratitude for the congratulations and stated that the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, in implementing the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress, would further consolidate the brotherhood in arms with the National People's Army and at all times reliably fulfill its class duty for the protection of peace and socialism.

Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the GSFG, was present at the meeting in the Council of Ministers building.

SOVIET ANNOUNCEMENT ON MORATORIUM REPORTED

LD182213 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987. The decision was announced this evening by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in a television address. He appealed to the common sense and dignity of the United States not to miss again the historic chance on the path toward ending the arms race.

According to the Soviet conviction, an agreement on stopping nuclear weapons tests was quickly attainable. It could be signed as early as this year at a Soviet-U.S.-summit meeting. This, Mikhail Gorbachev said, would be the prologue to a radical recovery of the world situation and a real breakthrough toward stopping the nuclear arms race. The sought-after elimination of all nuclear weapons, for which the USSR has submitted a program ranging through the year 2000, would be accelerated as a result. The general secretary expressed the hope that the long-lasting quiet at the Soviet nuclear test sites was being evaluated correctly everywhere in the world.

The Soviet Union had reason enough to resume its nuclear tests. During the year that the Soviet moratorium was in force, the United States exploded 18 nuclear explosive devices, of which 3 were not announced. Washington's foreign policy remained based on an underestimation of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the nationally liberated states. The U.S. Administration could never get onto the path of honorable agreements in that way.

Gorbachev expressed the expectation that those in responsibility in the United States might give up their previous striving for superiority and that realism might gain the upper hand with them. The world required new thinking in the space-nuclear age. The high priority which was attached to stopping nuclear tests was based on simple logic: If there were no tests, there would be no perfecting of the nuclear armaments which both sides already have stockpiled to excess. The USSR wanted 1986 to become a year of peace, as proclaimed by the United Nations. This was the meaning of the new political initiative of the Soviet Union.

MITTAG, POLAND'S WOZNIAK DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

LD202137 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Further tasks aimed at even closer economic cooperation between the GDR and Poland have been discussed in Berlin today. Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Marian Wozniak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, for this. Guided by the conclusions of the meeting between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski, the discussion involved in particular the development of science and technology. The two countries want to tap reserves together and quickly to make their results productive.

OSKAR FISHER PAYS 3-DAY VISIT TO FINLAND

For reportage on the 3-day visit to Finland by Foreign Minister Oskar Fisher, including his meetings with Finnish President Mauno Koivisto and Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 21 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AXEN, DANISH SOCIAL DEMOCRAT OFFICIAL HOLD TALKS

LD192130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin 19 Aug (ADN) -- Talks took place between the SED and the Danish Social Democratic Party in Berlin on Tuesday. Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received the Danish Social Democratic Party delegation headed by Lasse Budtz, member of the Executive and party foreign and security policy spokesman. The meeting took place in a business-like and open atmosphere.

They agreed that in view of the nuclear inferno danger the preservation of peace is of directly existential importance to mankind. The dialogue and cooperation between the various streams of the workers movement as well as with all forces of reason and realism for a turn toward disarmament and detente, toward a political solution of conflicts is more important than ever today. The representatives from both parties emphasized the significance of a constructive exchange of views between communists and social democratic parties regarding the fundamental question of safeguarding peace and other problems affecting mankind.

Both politicians expressed the hope that the Soviet-U.S. talks will soon lead to results that will end the arms race on earth and prevent it in space. They took a very positive view of the most recent Soviet initiative to renew its unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons tests until 1 January 1987.

Hermann Axen explained the comprehensive program for nuclear and conventional disarmament which the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states have presented, particularly at their most recent meeting in Budapest. The socialist states are determined to do what they can to stop the world from drifting further toward the abyss of a nuclear inferno and to bring about an improvement in the international situation. The SED accords great significance to the growing commitment of forces of differing political and religious views to peace and disarmament.

He reaffirmed that the SED and the GDR support all proposals contributing to strengthening trust and liberating Europe from nuclear weapons. The development of peaceful coexistence between states in East and West, and equal cooperation in the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act are an undeniable necessity for the peace and well-being of our continent's peoples.

Lasse Budtz underlined that the Danish Social Democratic Party also is proceeding on the basis that security in the age of mass destruction weapons can only be achieved with one another and not against one another. Therefore, the present requirement is not nuclear deterrence but nuclear disarmament. He reported on his party's initiatives in the Danish Folketing to keep Denmark free from nuclear weapons under all circumstances. The formation of a parliamentary working party in which the overwhelming majority of north European parties is participating is an expression of the broad support for the desired creation of a nuclear weapon free zone in northern Europe.

Hermann Axen expressed the SED and GDR"S support for the initiative, promoted in particular by the Danish Social Democratic Party, for the creation of a nuclear weapons free zone in northern Europe.

Lasse Budtz welcomed the SED and SPD's joint proposals for the creation of a chemical weapons free zone in central Europe as well as the talks between both parties on a nuclear battlefield arms free corridor.

The interlocutors expressed their satisfaction with the fruitful contacts between the SED and the Danish Social Democratic Party which also helps to promote good-neighborly relations between the GDR and Denmark.

SED Central Committee member Guenter Sieber, head of the International Relations Department, and deputy of the Danish Folketing Prof Ole Espersen, also participated in the talk.

HONECKER GREETS CYPRIOT PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU191716 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee sent the following greetings telegram, signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the Central Committee of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL):

Dear Comrades:

The SED Central Committee extends most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings to the Cypriot communists on the 60th anniversary of the founding of AKEL.

The GDR Communists affirm their firm internationalist affinity with your consistent struggle for the social and national interests of the workers class and the entire working people of Cyprus. Our parties are working side by side in our joint struggle for the most important task of the present, the safeguarding of peace and the prevention of a nuclear inferno.

We are united by the attitude that the policy of a arms buildup and confrcntation of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO can be overcome by intensified efforts of all forces of peace, reason, and realism, and that a change toward disarmament and detente can be introduced.

Today AKEL, as an influential mass party and important national force, is working in the front ranks for a peaceful and just solution of the Cyprus problem.

We wish our fraternal Cypriot party much success in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress, for a free, independent, and democratic Cyprus, for the strengthening of the militant power and the influence on the masses of AKEL.

With Communist greetings

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker

General Secretary

HONECKER GREETS AFGHAN LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU201747 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Dr Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA],and to Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]:

I take advantage of the 67th anniversary of your national independence to convey to you, the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and to the DRA people the most heartfelt congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, State Council and GDR people.

With the achievement of independence changes of a historic significance where ushered in the life of the Afghan people that found their logical continuation in the April revolution.

I am firmly convinced that the Afghan people, under PDPA leadership, will resolutely continue following the path embarked upon, that they will successfuly defend their national independence, and will achieve further successes in building a new life.

It gives me satisfaction and pleasure that the close relations between our parties and states are developing and deepening on the solid basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of peace. The GDR will continue to stand firmly by the side of friendly Afghanistan.

Esteemed comrades, I wish you new successes in your responsible activity for the well-being of the Afghan people, creative vigor and good health.

Erich Honecker

General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory telegram to Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

FRG DAILY REPORTS ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

DW201345 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 19 Aug 86 p 18

[Article signed F.S.: "GDR Modernizes Industry"]

[Text] Berlin -- Putting the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress of the spring into practice, the GDR economy is trying to modernize its industry. In an analysis on the occasion of the Leipzig fall fair beginning on 31 August, the Berlin-based World Group for Trade With the GDR, which is an organization of the External Trade Association of German Trade, the Federation of German Banks, the German Wholesale and External Trade Federation, the Federation of German Industry, and the Federation of German Trade and Industry, states that the efforts by FRG investment goods suppliers not to neglect the GDR market even in hard times, have proved useful.

Nonetheless, the situation is not problem free. In particular, pressure to conclude mutual transactions has intensified. Like the Berlin-based German Institute for Economic Research (DIW), the work group is of the view that the decrease of oil prices has an effect in that respect. It is known that the GDR realizes a large part of its proceeds in intra-German trade fron oil products it sells in the Federal Republic. That is one of the reasons why the record 16.7 billion accounting units (1 accounting unit: DM1) of the previous year in intra-German trade will not be reached in 1986.

Oil Is Important

Oil is of considerable importance for the GDR's external trade. According to DIW estimates, the GDR supplied roughly 14 million tons of oil and oil products to the West in 1984. At present, the GDR only realizes one-third of the former prices, something which has led to a one-fifth reduction of profits in the GDR's external trade. However, foreign competition to West German suppliers has increased. The GDR's balance of trade with the most important Western countries shows a considerable surplus, so those countries have increasingly exerted pressure on the GDR to buy more from them.

It is known that the change in the balance of trade with the West in 1981/82 was in particular the result of a reduction of imports. On the other hand, the GDR is trying to sell more machinery to the West. However, the planned higher deliveries to the USSR hinder the GDR in its efforts, but it still has to balance a high import surplus toward the Soviet Union. Reduced oil prices could be helpful. However, so far the internal accounting prices within CEMA have been lower than on the world market.

Complaints about Quality

According to the analysis of the Work Group, the GDR is finding it difficult anyway to supply high-quality goods for sale to the West. There are complaints about the fact that the quality of textiles and clothes, for instance, has been improving very slowly. That also is the reason why the GDR's exports to the Federal Republic in that sector have decreased almost 50 percent in the past 15 years. There are bottlenecks in high-quality goods. Therefore the GDR has bought a number of textile machines recently. The GDR is trying to improve quality standards and modernize production facilities. For that purpose the GDR purchases particular wood- and metal-working machinery as well as chemical industry equipment and packing material machinery.

CONTRIBUTION OF BERLIN WALL TO HISTORY OUTLINED

LD130857 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0118 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Aug (ADN) -- The following is the 13 August NEUES DEUTSCHLAND leading article headlined "A Deed for Peace:"

Today 25 years ago, on 13 August 1961, the GDR took control of its border to Berlin (West) which had been open until then. At the same time it strengthened its control of the state border with the FRG. The attempt to plunder the GDR, to destabilize her, was fended off decisively and in good time. Nothing came of the dream of Springer and those standing behind it of "the victorious entry of the Bundeswehr through the Brandenburg Gate with fife and drum" on "Day X." The situation in central Europe, on the dividing line between the two social systems and alliances, was stabilized. With the erection of the antifascist protective wall the people of the GDR and their armed forces protected the greatest advance in German history, the German state of workers and peasants, and in that way created conditions which would encourage it to blossom further. That Sunday in August was a signal: Socialism on German soil cannot be "rolled back."

The Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries were on our side in the measures taken on 13 August 1961. The use of the workers militia, the National People's Army, the border troops, the People's Police, and the other defense and security organs took place in agreement with all member states of the Warsaw Pact. It became clear to all the world that the GDR, firmly embedded in the alliance, is, as a socialist peace state, a reliable partner in the struggle for the maintenance of peace and the strengthening of socialism.

What was the situation like then? In the years 1960-61 the imperialist forces were increasing their preparations for aggression against the GDR. Our free people were supposed to be deprived of that which they had created for themselves in hard work. Border provocations mounted. Attacks were rehearsed in a series of NATO maneuvers. The results of the war and the post-war development were supposed to be reversed.

At the same time, the activities of subversion and sabotage being conducted from Berlin (West) were being intensified. Imperialist agencies were pulling out all the stops in the "frontline city", which they themselves cynically described as a "thorn in the flesh of the GDR." The economy of the GDR was supposed to be undermined with currency speculation and organized recruitment away of qualified workers. We thwarted these machinations.

Let two things be emphasized here about that which we prevented on 13 August and that which we achieved with the erection of the antifascist protective barrier.

First, an end was put to the abuse of the open border. The path was open for the consolidation and increase of the achievements of the workers' and peasants' power. As a result of the measures for protection and security which many working people had demanded, the people now received the fruits of their labor undiminished.

In 1971 we were able to set ourselves the goal of shaping the developed socialist society. The eighth SED Congress resolved the course of fulfillment of the Main Task in its unity of economy and social policy. The largest social policy program in our history up till then, with the housing construction program as its core, was tackled. The 11th congress in April 1986 drew up the impressive balance-sheet of the successes which we have now attained in just 15 years under the leadership of our party. It sets the task of continuously carrying on with the time-tested course for the well-being and happiness of all the people.

Second, "Day X" did not occur. Those who secured our state border at that time saved peace. The opponent's plans failed. The GDR had won through.

Validity was thus given to important principles of international law: respect for sovereignty, noninterference, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders. All the world saw that on German soil there are two states with different social systems, which belong to different alliances, and the border between them is inviolable. This led to many in the West assessing the balance of power and the real situation more correctly. There thus arose preconditions for progress for the cause of peaceful coexistence. The path from confrontation to detente had been smoothed. The European system of treaties, which has stood the tests of time, came about.

Today the GDR is a politically stable and economically strong socialist state, as Erich Honecker said at the 11th party congress. The working class has built a society together with the peasants, the intelligentsia, and all other working people which it has nothing to be ashamed of. This was achieved through the unshakable relationship of trust between party and people. It was achieved through the hard work, discipline, ability, and performance of working people in town and country.

The GDR is fraternally allied with the USSR. It is firmly anchored in the socialist community of states. The GDR achieved worldwide recognition because of its stable domestic and foreign development in the wake of 13 August. Our republic works constructively to preserve and safeguard peace as a member of the United Nations.

We implement the foreign policy principles decided at the 11th party Congress responsibly. The GDR favors the activation and joint action of all forces of peace, reason, and realism with the aim of preventing a nuclear war through effective steps in arms limitation and disarmament, and stopping the militarization of space and removing nuclear weapons. Peaceful coexistence with capitalist states, the development of relations, the maintenance and development of businesslike political dialogue and mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of the generally recognized principles and norms of international law and the reciprocal respect of legitimate interests -- these are our maxims.

We fully and completely support the USSR's peace policy. Stopping the arms race, ending the nuclear madness, removing nuclear weapons, and consistently searching for political solutions to regional conflicts -- this course corresponds to the policy which was collectively formulated and agreed at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Budapest.

The GDR and all other fraternal countries regard the USSR initiatives, Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals for nuclear disarmament, for a complete ban on all nuclear tests as practiced by the USSR for over a year, for the reduction also of conventional arms and forces, for verification, and for improving the international situation as part of socialism's common line in the world arena.

In the light of the lessons of 13 August 1961 this line stands out in its importance for the wellbeing of our people as well as for the vital interests of all nations. The 11th SED Congress focused on the indissoluble connection between the wellbeing of the people, the strengthening of socialism, and the safeguarding of peace.

Its resolutions are for millions of working people of our country the guideline for conscientious work and more and more new initiatives in socialist competition for the daily fulfillment of the plan. True to their socialist fatherland, they are declaring their place of work to be a place of struggle for peace.

Peace is what socialism needs for its work of construction. And strong, reliably protected socialism demands peace. That is how it was on 13 August. Thanks are due to all those who took up their positions then. Thanks are due to all those who since then have contributed, in industry, agriculture and the whole of social life, toward ensuring that the GDR today occupies a leading place among the highly-developed industrial states. The troublemakers of various shades who have rioted at the state border in recent days cannot change any of that.

Our people are proud of what they have achieved since their liberation, in the years of the establishment and consolidation, and in defense of the workers' and peasants' power. As always when we commemorate historic events, we direct our gaze forward in the process. In accordance with what the 11th congress has resolved, we are doing everything so that socialism will be strengthened further, and so that our people and the world can live in peace. We are fulfilling our international responsibility. We are making our contribution toward ensuring that war will never again emanate from German soil.

REPORTAGE OF CONSTITUTION DAY CEREMONIES

Karpati's Order of Day

LD201126 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 20 Aug 86

["Order of the Day" by Defense Minister Karpati marking swearing-in of military officers on Budapest's Kossuth Square -- read by Major-General Istvan Sarvari; live]

[Text] Young officers of our Armed Forces, I greet you on the occasion of the outstanding event of your professional military career, your ceremonious oath-taking, your swearing-in as officers. Having successfully concluded your studies in the military training establishments, today you become professional officers of the Armed Forces of the Hungrarian People's Republic. Your superiors, teachers, and relatives send you on your way with the conviction that the past years [words indistinct] for their leadership and preparation. You should set out on the path you have chosen for your life's work in the knowledge that as young officers of the Armed Forces you are accompanied by the confidence of our people, the respect of our society, and its loving care, in the work that is done for the benefit of the community. You should never lose sight of the fact that a professional military career means an unequivocal and firm political commitment in the service of the working people's cause, in defense of our independence and freedom, and for the protection of peace and security.

It is my conviction that you will make good use of our working people's trust, that you will become good commanders and professional understanding educators of our Army. Be faithful defenders of our socialist homeland, be its competent soldiers, be commanders who demand commitment from your subordinates. During your service you should at all times fulfill the commitments undertaken in your oath. Teach your subordinates the skilled handling of weapons, of military technological equipment, so that they might be capable of effective armed defense and unselfish service of the homeland.

Keeping pace with the demands arising from the many-sided qualitative development of the Armed Forces, consistently expand and enrich your knowledge and yor education. Making ever greater profit of the knowledge and capabilities, make progress in your military career, become respected members of our society, of our armed forces. As officers of the Armed Forces, become understanding educators of the personnel; perform consistently and successfully the socialist mental preparations of young soldiers; bring up your subordinates to love the homeland, to serve the cause of socialism faithfully and unselfishly, to be steadfast, so that they will become convinced of the need for work for the good of the community and of the armed service of the homeland. Be just commanders who always take care of your subordinates circumspectly and humanely.

Comrades, on this uplifting festival, before our national flag, I inaugurate you, with the authority of the government of the Hungarian People's Republic and on the basis of your officer's oath, as professional officers of our Armed Forces. Let the festive oath-taking which you make publicly before the country inspire you respectfully to the exemplary, self-sacrificing fulfillment of your fine calling. I wish you much success, strength, and health for the career you have chosen for life, for the achievement of your objectives, and much joy and happiness in your private lives.

[Signed] Budapest, 20 August 1986; Col Gen Ferenc Karpati.

Karpati Speaks

LD201224 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Speech by Hungarian Defense Minister Colonel General Ferenc Karpati at Constitution Day Ceremony in Budapest's Kossuth Square marking the swearing-in of new military officers -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed guests, young comrade officers. At the swearing-in ceremony of our Armed Forces and the public inauguration of officers of the Hungarian People's Army and the Border Guards, I greet with respect the members of the MSZMP Central Committee present here, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the government, representatives of party, state, and social organs, veterans of the Hungarian workers' movement, active generals, officers and professional soldiers of the armed forces. I greet with affection the kind parents and relatives. I greet the foreign guests honoring our ceremony with their presence, members of the diplomatic corps, military and air attaches, and representatives of the Joint Armed Forces and the Soviet Army Group temporarily stationed in our country. I greet all our dear guests present here at our ceremony. On behalf of all of us, I greet with affection the newly sworn-in young officers of the Hungarian People's Army and Border Guards.

Dear comrades, esteemed guests. On 20 August our people celebrate in an intimate atmosphere the anniversary of the birth of the Hungarian state and, for nearly four decades now, constitution day, which expresses the interests of people's power and putting it in a legal framework. The National Assembly gave legal shpae to the centuries-old craving for freedom by our people, to its faith in the building of a new, better, more just society, to its determination and political will, when it approved the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republc.

Our basic law has ever since that time been the framework, stimulator, and guarantee of the several decades-long struggle waged by us for the building of a new socialist society. Its letter and spirit expresses that our homeland is a free and independent country; our people, exercising their power, are buidling the most advanced social order, that of developed socialism.

It is of symbolic significance that on this precise day, Constitution Day, we swear in the officers of our Armed Forces. Our Army, our Armed Forces, have since the first moment of their birth, been faithful as prescribed by the constitution, and generous defenders of people's power, our social achievements, our country's borders, and the people's peace.

We have a realistic program for socialist development such as the resolution of the 13th MSZMP Congress and the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We have no reason to review the objective laid down in these documents but it is also true, however, that more effort from all of us than hitherto, is necessary for us to fulfill the tasks. Our program demands an effort from the entire society, from the administration, just as much as from any working man; it demands a united and coordinated action on all levels of direction and execution.

The majority of the nation supports the political and economic leadership of the country in our strengthening of the socialist character in our society, in our guarding the workers power and the social ownership of the industrial and agricultural plants, banks and planned economic management. However, at the same time the Hungarian people also understand and appreciate that we are looking for forms of communal ownership which operate more flexibly, a more effective system of material incentives, new modes of distribution strictly on the basis of work. We want aptitude and skill to be the most esteemed feature of the Hungarian man, and we want more and more of these features to be rewarded with appropriate recognition.

The differences in living standards which have evolved in our days do, on the other hand, irritate many people. More and more see, however, that it is to the benefit of all if incomes grow in accordance with the value of work and in a way which encourages achievement. It is beyond doubt, however, that we will still have to do a lot to eliminate (?the possibility of) gaining profits without work. People are angry and they use harsh words because of the increase of income and wealth derived from corruption and theft. They are right too; these must be faced. At the same time it is also true that it is not enough to keep pointing upward; in our working society the order and discipline, justice and legally gained income depend on everyone, on the party member, and on the member of the government, every citizen. No one institution is able to create order the millions of working people are merely waiting and perhpas are expecting something of somebody else. However, they are right in that the circumstances require from the party decisive measures, exact guidelines and model behavior. And if critical remarks are voiced because the measures serving the implementation of the resolution of the 13th party congress are delayed, are not prepared in time, then we must also accept these and take them to heart in the future.

Comrade young officers, you swore in your oath today that you would serve the armed defense of our socialist homeland with political commitment and sacrifice in line with the constitution and in the spirt of your profession. Always be aware that in the past decades our country's diligent and hard-working people created socialist achievements of historic significance which have earned admiration and prestige for our homeland.

When on our Constitution Day we look back on the distance covered, all of us are justifiably proud of these highly significant achievements of ours in the construction of the new society. The fruit of our consistent, sacrificing, and principled work and conduct over the past 4 decades is that in broad national unity we have surmounted centuries-old backwardness, and that today we belong, as a member of the big family of peoples building socialism, in the vanguard of social progress.

On Constitution Day our people express their resolve to be ready, by preserving and safeguarding the results achieved, to make further endeavors to realize the resolutions adopted at the 13th congress of our party, and to tirelessly work for the successful realization of upcoming tasks in the construction of an advanced socialist society.

We are aware that many internal and external circumstances are making the realization of our decisions difficult. Nevertheless, we are optimistic about the future, and this optimism is based on the sacrifice, generous work, and consistency of our people and -- not least -- on the fact that our country lives within an alliance system which at all times is characterized by friendly cooperation and mutual assistance.

We attribute especially great significance to the program outlined at the 27th CPSU Congress, which decided on the acceleration and injection of dynamism into the social and economic development of this massive country. The cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries, its results and experiences, along with the many forms of mutual assistance, serve as stimulators and a powerhouse for our advancement and development.

Dear comrades, it is a direct consequence of the essence of socialist society and its great social goals that it strives for peace, and for the mutual cooperation and security of the peoples of the world. Over the past decades the socialist countries have made -- and are making -- repeated initiatives and efforts directed at preserving peace, halting the arms race and eliminating it, and for improving the conditions for peaceful coexistence.

The world has lived for a long time in an extremely tense climate. The biggest source of anxiety for mankind today is a question of whether another world catastrophe, with a much more devastating effect than every before, can be averted.

The cause of the tension, the situation that has arisen, is the policy dictated by the military-industrial complexes of the imperialist powers, which are engaged in an arms race of massive proportions. They strive to turn the balance of power which has arisen in the world to their own advantage, and to erect a barrier to social progress and push it back.

The peoples of the world, their progressive forces, are making increasing efforts to halt the arms race, to eliminate tension, to continue negotiations between the opposing sides. In this struggle, the USSR and the community of socialist countries do everything in their power to help the causes of detente and mutual security.

We proclaim with conviction that the only acceptable alternative for mankind is peaceful coexistence. Another world war can have no victors. A key point of the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic is a security policy in which the political guarantees of preserving peace must be created at the lowest level of military balance.

This is why we attribute great significance to the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee which reaffirms and enriches with additional important elements our previous proposals concerning the further development of the European security and cooperation process, the improvement of cooperation and confidence between peoples. As a result of our initiatives, we count on progress.

We proclaim that mutual respect for interests is needed. We want no more -- but nor do we accept less -- than what is sufficient for mutual security. All this reflects our readiness for further endeavors and greater tolerance in the interest of creating a new and effective security system.

The latest evidence of this, clear to everyone, was provided 2 days ago by the USSR when Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev announced that the nuclear test moratorium -- declared voluntarily and unilaterally a year ago -- is to be extended until January 1987.

The guarantee of the continuance and safeguarding of peace is the military balance of power that was created a long time ago, between the two world systems, and the safeguarding of this. We see the creation of the military balance of power as one of the big, historically significant achievements of the socialist world system. We consider the balance of power to be an issue which guarantees world stability and at the same time opens up the possibility for shaping a new security polity more effective than the earlier one. Our party and our government, in their national defense policy, devote great attention to seeing that our homeland, as a committee member of the Warsaw Pact, should contribute according to its strength to the maintenance of the balance of power and according to its possibilities should always maintain an armed force at the standard of the given time.

A sense of responsibility for the defense of the homeland, a commitment readiness for action have deep roots in our society. Joint efforts and joint will are also demonstrated in the issues of national defense. In past years our Army has gone through a significant development and in every respect has become a modern armed force. Our people respect our Army's achievements and fulfills its national defense duties. As for us soldiers, we intend to make responsible use of the possibilities assured by our party and government. We strive to attain better and better results and to guarantee the combat readiness of our army at a high level. Also, in peacetime, we do everything to defend our social system, to protect the goods of our people, to safeguard the inviolability of our borders and, according to the possibilities, to also take part in the work of building the nation.

We consider it to be an especially important task of ours to take part in the socialist mental preparation of the growing young generation, to contribute to their attainment of adulthood, that their world outlook should become consolidated, that their political commitment should grow and that their communal characteristics should unfold and strengthen.

Comrades, it is a just requirement of our society that the education of young soldiers should be performed by well-trained, educated officers who conduct their daily tasks with a high sense of calling and preparedness. You too have undertaken this service, you whom we inaugurate at today's ceremony as professional soldiers of the Armed Forces. It is our intention to create better and better conditions for the performance of your service, so that you may be able to devote all your energy and attention to the total fulfillment of your duties.

With the commencement of your career you will, with all certainty, find yourselves faced with all the benefits but also all the difficulties, of starting out on a career. I ask you, with great resolution, with confidence in the future, to take an active part in shaping our reality, in making it better and more beautiful. Your future commanders and colleagues await you with affection and confidence and are ready to help. They count on your knowledge, on your enthusiastic, devoted work, on your movement experiences; they are ready to help in the acquisition of the practical knowledge that is needed for the fulfilling of your posts, in getting your bearings in the daily life of the troops, in creating a balanced harmony between services duties and private life.

You should continue to be receptive to everything new. We live in the age of the rapid development of science and technology. For this very reason you should ceaselessly increase your knowledge, your general education; you should perfect the skills necessary for the performance of your service duties. On the basis of knowledge, competence, and education, acquire an ever greater esteem for the officer's calling.

Be commanders who are exacting of themselves, demanding of subordinates, just, and humane. Set a good example to the young people entrusted to your charge both in service and in public life. In a way that is worthy of the officers of the socialist Armed Forces, take part in public life, in social and movement work.

I hope that you will find happiness in the everyday many-sided and often unspectacular efforts, that in your family and private lives you should be content and happy people, useful citizens of our socialist homeland.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of this festive oath-taking, I express my thanks to all those who have guided our young officers onto the path of armed service of the homeland, helped them in laying the foundations of professional military service. I thank the dear parents and relatives for the loving concern with which they helped and guided their sons, in preparing for a military calling. I ask that with similar parental love and care you should follow with attention their future career as well. I express my thanks to the teachers of the general and middle schools, the commanders and teachers of the military training establishments, for the many-sided work of teaching and education with which they have contributed to our armed forces becoming enriched by well-trained young officers.

As for you, my dear young officer friends, you should never forget the care and help of those who have contributed to your education and development, in getting to love the military calling. Always think with warm affection of the care of your parents and relatives, esteem the educative work of your teachers and your commanders. Never lose touch with the parental home; safeguard and strengthen family ties; demand the help of the alma mater. With all my heart I wish you, young comrade officers, much success, soldier's luck, strength, health. Forward!

[LD201103 Editorial Report] Budapest Television Service in Hungarian at 0800 GMT on 20 August, in a live relay from Kossuth Square, broadcasts live a report on the swearing-in ceremony of military officers on Constitution Day. The following officials were "among the invited guests" at the ceremony: Istvan Horvath, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Deputy Premier Lajos Czinege; Colonel General Aleksey Demidov, commander of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary; many members of the General Staff; and military and air attaches accredited to Hungary.

APPOINTMENT OF AMBASSADOR TO HUNGARY ANNOUNCED

LD191756 Warsaw PAP in English 1621 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 19 -- The Council of State appointed Tadeusz Czechowicz ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Poland to Hungary.

Czechowicz, aged 51, was born to a peasant family. A graduate of the Lodz Technical University with a doctor's degree, he started his professional [as received] in a textile industry factory in Lodz, central Poland.

In 1961 Czechowicz started the social-political activity in the Union of Socialist Youth as chairman of the Lodz board.

Between 1969 and 1976 he was vice-chairman of the Trade Union of Textile Industry Workers.

He began to work in the Lodz PUWP Committee in 1977 and was its first secretary in the years 1980-1986.

During the period from 1981 to the 10th PUWP Congress Czechowicz was PUWP CC Political Bureau Member.

Deputy in the 9th Term Sejm. [sentence as received]

Received by Jaruzelski

LD192259 Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 19 -- Today the newly appointed Polish Ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic Tadeusz Czechowicz was received by President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

TALKS IN FINLAND FOCUS ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD182013 Warsaw PAP in English 1745 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Helsinki, Aug. 18: The Polish and Finnish Ministries of Foreign Affairs held here consultations on the current international situation, especially on the East-West relations, disarmament problems and the CSCE process, including the preparations for the autumn meeting of representatives of CSCE states in Vienna.

The Finnish side was headed by Ambassador Joel Pekuri and the Polish -- by Slawomirk Dabrowa, head of a Foreign Ministry department.

Ambassador of Poland to Finland Henryk Burczyk participated in the talks.

WALESA ADVISER GEREMEK CALLED IN BY POLICE

AU201531 Paris AFP in English 1528 GMT 20 Aug 896

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 20 (AFP) -- Professor Bronislaw Geremek, chief advisor to Solidarity chief Lech Walesa, was Wednesday again interrogated by Warsaw police investigating the case against underground Solidarity leader Zbigniew Bujak, Prof. Geremek said.

It was the fourth time Prof. Geremek had been questioned by police since he was charged on July 23 with membership of an illegal organizations, which carries a four-year jail term on conviction, and his 24th police interrogation all told.

He has been summoned for further questioning on August 27, he said.

A number of leaders of the Polish opposition, including Mr Walesa, are periodically questioned by police as "witnesses" in the Bujak case, but Prof. Geremek is the only one of them to have been charged. Mr Bujak himself was arrested in May.

OPZZ COMMITTEE SESSION DISCUSSES WAGE SCALES

LD202120 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The OPZZ Executive Committee has met in Warsaw. The trade unionists assessed the operation of factory wage systems. They still have to be improved. In many enterprises they have not brought the planned results, such as a visible link between increased production and labor productivity and the wages paid. There has not been much improvement either in the management of labor resources. Working hours are still utilized ineffectively, and work organization still leaves much to be desired. The trade unionists stated that the introduction of an analytical method of work assessment, preceded by a general review of jobs and organizational and economic structures, could provide a great opportunity to shape the correct wage ratios throughout the economy. The last item on the agenda was the approval of theses for the report on the OPZZ's activity to be given at the second Trade Union Assembly. The meeting was chaired by Alfred Miodowicz.

RESULTS OF 17 JULY LAW IN GORZOW REVIEWED

LD181804 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The executive of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Gorzow met today. In the first item on the agenda, the committee familiarized itself, with the aid of representatives of the court and prosecutor's office, with the implementation in the Gorzow Voivodship of the 17 July law on special procedures relating to the perpetrators of certain crimes.

Through last Saturday 551 people had taken advantage of the benevolence of this law. This number includes people who had investigations by the prosecutor's office or court suspended and also those who had punishments by fine or deprivation of liberty lifted or reduced. All those freed are assured work and, if necessary, immediate material help.

The executive thanked the bodies engaged in the implementation of the 17 July law. At the same time the executive addressed to party organizations in work enterprises, trade unions, youth organizations and the state administration a request for good, effective care and help for persons returning to normal life. [passage omitted]

AGERPRES STATEMENT ON NEW GORBACHEV PROPOSALS

AU201842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 20 Aug 86

["Statement by the Romanian News Agency 'AGERPRES' on the Soviet Union's Decision To Prolong the Unilateral Moratorium on Nuclear Tests" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/8/1986 -- The Romanian news agency "AGERPRES" is empowered to state:

Public opinion in the Socialist Republic of Romania received with great satisfaction the Soviet Union's decision to prolong, till January 1, the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, a decision announced recently in the televised statement of the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev.

Deeply convinced that the cessation of any nuclear test -- an action imperiously required by the international public opinion -- would be an important step toward tangible and efficient disarmament measures and the safeguarding of peace throughout the world, Romania hails and backs the new initiative of the USSR and also declares for the conclusion of an appropriate accord which should provide for the definitive cessation of all nuclear tests.

As Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu justifiably showed, the international situation continues to be particularly serious. The arms race, especially the nuclear one, continues. Likewise, nuclear tests continue causing great damage to the whole mankind owing to their negative effects on the environment. That is why we consider that everyting possible should be done for an end to the arms race, more particularly to the nuclear one, for a definitive halting of all nuclear tests and the passage to the reduction of nuclear weapons till their complete elimination.

With these considerations as a basis, Romania called, as is known, upon the United States and the other nuclear countries to join the unilateral moratorium instituted by the Soviet Union, so that a proper accord be reached in this respect.

Welcoming the new Soviet proposals, the Romanian people appeal to reason and responsibility and expect the United States of America to give a constructive answer to the USSR's decision to prolong the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

Romania just like the other states of the world hopes that the next Soviet-American summit be an opportunity to approach this vital problem of mankind with a high sense of responsiblity and to reach understandings apt to lead to a total and definite ban on nuclear tests as a concrete step toward nuclear disarmament and the consolidation of an atmosphere of confidence and cooperation among all nations. At the same time, given the current international circumstances, it considers that world public opinion, peoples, the peace-loving forces worldwide should intensify their activity and take still more resolute action so as to induce the conclusion of specific understandings on the cessation of any nuclear tests, the halting of the arms race and a passage to disarmament.

As President Nicolae Ceausescu has repeatedly stressed, the institution of such a moratorium by both sides as well as by the other nuclear powers would stand proof of their will to effectively commit themselves to stopping the arms race and passing to disarmament, to fulfilling the peoples' major aspiration after having guaranteed right to life, to free and dignified existence, to independence, in conditions of full security and peace.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES GROUP OF 77 MEETING IN CAIRO

AU201129 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1045 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo AGERPRES 20/8/1986 -- Romania is attaching special importance to developing the economic cooperation among the developing countries as an essential factor in speeding up their economic and social progress, in strengthening their independence, stressed the Romanian representative at the "Group of 77" reunion proceeding in Cairo. Showing that the reunion is held at a time when the world economy is confronted with grave difficulties, the speaker referred to the situation of the developing countries that has been worsening as a consequence of the foreign-debt burden, of falling prices with many of the exported products, particularly with the staples, of an intensifying protectionism, of the relatively high rates of interest and of the fluctuating rates of exchange.

In the context reasserted was the importance of the proposal issued by President Nicolae Ceausescu on the calling of a special conference within the U.N., in which all the developing and developed countries should participate in view of finding a global solution to the problems of underdevelopment, overcoming the current economic crisis and setting in a new international economic order.

The Romanian representative highlighted that at present the most grave problem of the developing countries is the foreign debt. Pointing out the need for a global political and economic settlement of this problem, the speaker presented the proposal that the developing countries should agree upon a common approach to the foreign debt issue in view of enhancing their power in the negotiations with the developed countries, and that a special body should be set up with concrete solutions. He underscored the special importance for the strengthening of the cooperation and solidarity of the developing countries of the proposal issued by President Nicolae Ceausescu regarding the calling of a summit conference of these countries in view of examining the ways to strengthen their mutual economic collaboration and defining a joint strategy in the negotiations with the developed countries.

After having shown that in spite of some positive results the economic cooperation among the developing countries has not attained the desired level, the Romanian representative pointed out the need for a passage to be made to a new stage of this cooperation, characterised by a concentration of efforts on the endorsement of practical measures meant to give an effective impetus to the mutual economic relations of the developing countries.

BRIEFS

OFFICIALS AT INDIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION -- Bucharest AGERPRES 15/8/1986 -- On the thirty-ninth anniversary of the state independence proclamation of India, Nathu Ram Verma, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, gave a reception, on August fifteen. Romanian deputy prime minister Ion Petre, ministers, representatives of the leaderships of certain ministries and central institutions, men of art and culture participated. Heads of diplomatic mission accredited in Romania attended. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1435 GMT 15 Aug 86 AU]

FEC PROPOSES IMPROVEMENTS TO ECONOMIC SYSTEM

AU201504 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Aug 86 p 3

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Aug (TANJUG) -- The program of measures and activities for the implementation of the anti-inflationary policy, adopted by the Federal Executive Council [FEC] at its session last week, is a working document. It should serve as a foundation for the work of federal organs in preparing the measures which ought to be adopted by the end of this year. What is involved is the so-called "September package", but it is not a definitive document.

This was stated by Milos Milosavljevic, FEC vice president, in a conversation with Pero Sparaval, TANJUG journalist.

Replying to the question of whether the program of FEC measures and activities adopted for implementing an anti-inflationary policy is in fact the "September package" announced earlier by the government, Milosavljevic recalled the obligation of the federal organs to prepare by 5 September the theses which will provide the content of the changes in the several fields of development policy or the economic system. On the basis of the discussion about the content of the changes, the FEC should in the first half of September adopt a draft document which will be submitted to assembly procedure.

Which Changes

In adopting the June and July measures, Milosavljevic stressed, we pointed out that it was a matter of measures which constituted the economy, expressed above all in the slow-down of production, the fall in exports, and the increasing rate of inflation. The expectations that the unfavorable trends may be bridled only through long-term measures are, in our assessment, not realistic. Therefore one had to intervene with measures of current economic policy and in essence with intervention measures. However, even these measures, of which some are of a long-term nature, emanated from the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

Speaking about the fields in which, according to FEC assessments, radical changes are needed and have to be implemented by the end of the year, Milosavljevic particularly referred to the accounting system [obracunski sistem].

One should look in the present accounting system, among other things, for significant sources of inflation, spending of unearned income, and creating on this basis uncovered consumption. The accounting system created the opportunity for increased consumption on the one hand and for piling up losses on the other. The door has been open to inflation through various time limits. It is necessary to redefine the category of losses, making the conditions for economic operations stricter and applying real prices to factors of production: depreciation, interest rates, exchange rate, and a realistic evaluation of labor. It is also necessary to make changes in the regulations on the rescue and cessation of associated labor organizations, and create the conditions in the system for reorienting production more quickly. Organizations that for years fail to enable their workers to realize personal incomes at a subsistence minimum must be closed down, these workers to be employed on new employment programs. This, however, will not be resolved through measures unless we shed our opportunism.

By the end of the year it is also necessary to propose and to carry out the changes necessary in the taxation system and the taxation policy.

It is necessary to strengthen the economic and social function of taxation. According to the long term-program and the 13th LCY Congress documents, republican and provincial agreements regarding the taxation system and taxation policy should be reviewed and adjusted by the end of the year. Their unity must be attained so that taxation could become a part of a unified Yugoslav market and the process which is stablizing the conditions of business operations. This is, it was concluded, a classical question which does not tolerate postponements.

Joint Program

The same tasks exist in reviewing the system of contributions. The liabilities of the economy must be reduced by increasing taxes on property and other kinds of incomes. The introduction of a progressive tax on inflationary incomes will be proposed in September, said Milosavljevic.

In accordance with the tenets of the 13th LCY Congress, changes are necessary in the system of the distribution of income and personal incomes in order to achieve the constitutional position of the worker regarding the possession and management of income and the means of social reproduction. Legislative and self-managing normative acts must be introduced by the end of 1986 so that the tenets of the 13th LCY Congress could be implemented in practice. This concerns the realization of the principle according to which personal incomes would depend on the results of the current and past labor, the two known parts of the personal income. In order to realize this, it is necessary to do a tremendous amount of work not only changing the system but also in the organizations of associated labor. [passage omitted]

Starting from the fact that a significant reduction in the rate of inflation is one of the basic tasks of our economic policy, it is also necessary, through changes, to make the system of social control of prices function more efficiently, stressed Milosavljevic. In addition to strengthening market criteria, it is necessary to develop an efficient mechanism against monopolistic behavior in the market. Amendments to the law on the system of social control of prices and the law on curbing unfair competition and monopolistic behavior in the market will be proposed. In preparing our economic policy for the next year, it is necessary to examine relative relations between prices formed in conditions of high inflation and numerous negative economic consequences.

The extension of the monetary system and the money supply mechanism [emisioni mehanizam] will improve the efficiency of monetary and financial planning, the implementation of the national banks' control function, and will bring about a clearer definition of responsibilities. Changes in the credit system should secure the greater mobility of social accumulation and the self-managed pooling of social resources in a unified Yugoslav economic field. Proposals for the introduction of a different model of the policy of real interest rates will also be prepared. The control of the liquidity of financial organizations will be tighter and measures for the strengthening of financial discipline will be introduced. Measures for increasing the turnover coefficient of social resources are also necessary.

Stricter Conditions

There is no doubt, Milosavljevic points out, that in 1987 we will face more strained conditions for economic activities in which one must not spend what has not been earned and in which the measures of primarily economic coercion and less administrative regulation of social reproduction will work toward more efficient economic operations as well as toward a rise in productivity. However, in order to have these conditions, it is necessary to accomplish our tasks in the field of the financial consolidation of the economy, reduce the economy's level of indebtedness, and conduct the necessary selection to abandon those productions that are not economical. The FEC is hoping this task will be accomplished by the end of the year.

The vice president of the FEC commented on only some measures that will be proposed. In addition to them, he said, it will be necessary to make changes in the labor legislation and undertake measures for reducing social overheads starting from the necessary changes in the Associated Labor Law. Our country also needs a unified information system. We are therefore talking about a comprehensive program which in our assessment is in line with the long-term program and congress documents. [passage omitted]

KORAJLIC EXAMINES PARTY PROBLEMS, BAD ATTITUDES

AU202025 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No. 2457 14 Aug 86 p 3

[Report on speech by LCY Central Committee member and Major General Kemal Korajlic at the 13th LCY Congress -- date not given]

[Excerpts] The several-months-long debate on the draft resolution of the 13th LCY Central Committee session unanimously issued the message that the LC's hesitation, passivity, and inefficiency are the main reasons of the entire economic crisis and other difficulties in the socioeconomic development of our country, Kemal Korajlic pointed out at the beginning of his speech. He then listed some reasons why the LCY finds it difficult to act in new historical conditions, expecting the congress to offer complete answers to open questions.

Some anarcholiberalist attitudes and theories which are trying to change the LC from the party of revolutionary fighters to a bourgeois-type party are penetrating deeper and deeper into the LC. Also not so rare are attitudes about the division of the 2-million LCY membership into the vanguard core and the passive majority, to leading bureaucracy and democratized strata of communists, to those who identify their office with the position of power, to a considerable number of members who joined the LCY with careerist intentions, to employed and unemployed people, and all those who earned billions without work. Due to such or similar divisions, dispositions, and forming of groups in the LC, we often read articles in the press asking to whom our party belongs, the extent to which it is a cadre one [kadrovska] and to which it is a mass one [masovna], whether it is too broad to be able to be a cadre one, or too narrow to be able to take on the function of a broad soicopolitical organization. [passage omitted]

Second, without a sharper differentiation from those members who have wandered into the LCY or without the "purging" which Lenin spoke about as a constant process, one would not be able to more seriously influence the ideological and action readiness of the LCY. We have been talking about this for a long time, but have failed to make significant steps. One can even say that the differentiation in the LC still is not unnoticeable, something one can see in the documents prepared for the congress dealing with changes in the LCY membership numbers. It seems as if we are playing hide-and-seek and still failing to see the forest for the trees. In our verbal or other statements we all support differentiation through which we would achieve ideological and action strengthening of the LCY, and then immediately after that we claim that to carry out differentiation is very difficult today, that the situation is not like it used to be in 1947, 1953, 1966, and 1971, and that it is therefore difficult to recognize those who do not support the LCY. It is not difficult to see what that means. However, it is very well-known from the histroy of our party that we have always been stronger without those people with whom we did not manage to perform the tasks and aims of the LC. [passage omitted]

Third, the LC's vanguard role can be realized only by members who are trained in a Marxist and ideopolitical way for ideopolitical action and who are aware of the struggle to implement the policy of the party. This is why the Draft Resolution justifiably points out ideological work and education as the most important tasks and obligations of every LC member. However, analysis and practice not only show the level of ideopolitical training and Marxist education to be unsatisfactory, but it is realistic to conclude that this is exactly one of the basis reasons for an insufficient political activity on the part of a great number of communists and for other negative tendencies and trends in the LC such as irresponsibility, opportunism, petit bourgeois behavior, careerism, an erosion of the working and moral image of a communist, and grasping for social property. One goes so far as to assert that there is a crisis of morals in our society and that there are too few people who are communists by conviction. We must provide a more precise answer as to why interest in studying social sciences, especially Marxism, is decreasing and why LC members work very little on their ideopolitical education. [passage omitted]

Fourth, the reaffirmation and intensification of work of basis LC organizations as a basic subject of the LC is a key question pertaining to the function and realization of the leading role of the LC in society. The present situation in the basis LC organizations is such that they will not attain higher achievements and results without essential changes in methods and contents of work and changes of the overall party life in them. The decisive struggle is not won only through the work of forums and organs and by piling up conclusions and positions. [passage omitted]

Fifth, all congress documents justifiably start from the workers class interests. However, there is the following question: Why does the LC allow the historic rights of the workers class to be called into question and in whose interest is it that this is allowed? Judging by what was said at the recent Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Congress, the workers are most bothered by disintegration and fragmentation of basic organizations in the territories of the republics and provinces. A composite organization of associated labor which has eight policies and eight economies, and a ninth as a compromise of the preceding eight, cannot ensure the historical interests of the working class of Yugoslavia.

It is high time that we grasp the message by the LC members and that at this congress we definitely answer at least the following key question: Where does the clash of positions and interests of the leaderships come from when the interest of Yugoslavia's workers class is uniform? Where does such resistance to the unified activities of the LCY and the efforts to federalize the LC come from? Where does the resistance to the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program come from, when this is the alternative providing a way out of the economic crisis?

RADIOACTIVITY TWICE PRE-CHERNOBYYL LEVEL

AU201459 Paris AFP in English 1452 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 20 (AFP) -- Radioactivity levels in Belgrade have doubled since the April 26 nuclear accident at the Soviet plant in Chernobyl, and are unlikely to return to normal before several decades, a nuclear researcher was quoted here Wednesday as saying.

However, the current level, at 15.5 micro-roentgens per hour, is within international safety standards.

Slobodan Ignjatovic, researcher at the Vinca Nuclear Institute, said that theoretically, there were very few chances that even the next generation of Yugoslavs would see radioactivity levels drop back to their original rate, the VECERNJE NOVOSTI newspaper reported.

He explained that some of the radioactive isotopes in the environment, such as Cesium 134 and 137, would only partially disintegrate within 30 years.

The Vinca Institute, which monitors radioactivity, said that levels varied within the country but that almost all produce was somewhat contaminated.

HASANI VISITS MEDICAL INSTITUTE AT IGALO

AU202027 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, has visited Igalo where he inspected the Dr Simo Milosevic Institute. At the institute, Sinan Hasani was informed that the construction of the second stage of the project is under way and the project will be provisionally opened next month. The Dr Simo Milosevic Institute in Igalo will thus get 900 more beds and very modern ancillary facilities.

KICEVO LC ELECTIONS DEEMED 'IRREGULAR'

LD201745 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Kicevo, 20 Aug (TANJUG) -- The elections of delegates to the 13th LCY Congress in the municipal organization of the Kicevo LC were irregular. This has been established by the Statutory Commission of the Macedonian LC, which, in looking through the electoral material, has revealed that there are falsified ballot papers. On receipt of this information, the Kicevo LC Municipal Committee today formed a working group which is to find the culprits, establish the motives for this dishonorable act, and propose ideopolitical measures to be taken against those responsible.

NIGERIA'S AKINYEMI IMEETS BUSINESSMEN, DEPARTS

LD201250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Zagreb, 20 Aug (TANJUG) -- Nigerian Minister of External Affairs Bolaji Akinyemi, who in the course of his several-day official and friendly visit to our country also stayed in the SR of Croatia, today left Zagreb for Nigeria.

In Zagreb, the Nigerian external affairs minister held talks with representatives of the republican Executive Council and the Ingra business community on promoting economic cooperation between Yugoslav and Nigerian organizations. Particular stress was laid on the interest and possibility of extending cooperation in the oil economy as well as in deliveries of our energy and other equipment for the needs of the organization in this friendly African country.

BRIEFS

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER DIES -- Titovo Uzice, 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- Mirko Popovic, a prominent revolutionary, veteran, and communist, died today in Totovo Uzice. Popovic's numerous state and party duties included membership in and executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee and vice president of the Yugoslav Assembly. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 18 Aug 86 LD]